

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
1965
ANNUAL REPORT
for
THE DISTRICT

by

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and

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health

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(to 30.4.65)

*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (from 1.5.65)

Chief Public Health Inspector

†WILLIAM J. WHITING, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

†C. J. LYNCH, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

†‡R. H. SANDFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

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Clerk/Telephonist MRS. G. F. MITCHELL (to 31.3.65)

Junior Clerk MRS. B. M. MUNNINGS (to 31.3.65)

Junior Shorthand/Typist Clerk MISS S. R. LOCK (from 2.8.65)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerks A. C. MILNE, MISS D. CLARE

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

‡Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

July 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the Annual Report for the year 1965 which is the seventieth anniversary of the setting up of the original Urban District Council. In an endeavour to provide comparisons I have reproduced vital statistics for the years 1935 and 1964 side-by-side with those for 1965. I have also included some items of historical interest in the Report.

The estimated population increased from 37,270 in 1964 to 37,520 in 1965, but the standardized birth rate of 14.8 remains below that of 18.1 for England and Wales. This has been the normal pattern for many years. The standardized death rate of 10.9 compares favourably with the rate of 11.5 for England and Wales but does not perhaps sufficiently extol the advantages or virtue of living in the Green Belt. The infant mortality rate of 7.8 is considerably lower than the rate of 19.0 for England and Wales. However, these rates can fluctuate far more than the birth and death rates, where larger numbers are involved. There were nine deaths following road accidents in 1965, a large increase on two deaths from the same cause in 1964. It is to be hoped that this is only a temporary aberration, but it must remain a challenge to young and old alike.

The District remained relatively free in 1965 from infectious diseases, although there was an increase in scarlet fever cases and it was an epidemic year for measles. Fortunately there were no outbreaks of dysentery or food poisoning. Suspicion still lurks in the minds of certain residents that the area has its own special germ, sometimes referred to as the 'Bookham Bug', but it is impossible to assess its prevalence as the symptoms are so short-lived that the family doctor is rarely called in. There appears to be no evidence of water-borne or food-borne infection and possibly it is of a viral nature passed from one respiratory tract to another. Similar illnesses have occurred in other parts of the country and have defied any definite diagnosis.

As I write the report, certain West Midland Districts have been declared Smallpox infected local areas, although fortunately of a mild type. Such an event reminds us that smallpox vaccination cannot only be considered as a form of self-protection but also as a means of gaining entry to other countries who are suspicious of our freedom from smallpox infection. It might be as well, therefore, for potential travellers to accept the principle of three-yearly re-vaccination so that their International Certificates remain valid. From the year's vaccination records it would appear that a goodly number of Leatherhead's 1- to 2-year-olds have qualified for their 1965 International Vaccination Certificates!

Although I am not a member of the South-Western Divisional Health Staff I am, nevertheless, very concerned about the acute shortage of home helps in the Leatherhead area. How can we possibly hope to support the aged or ill if they are bereft of necessary domestic assistance? It is appalling to think that in 1965 the average number of patients unable to receive regular weekly help numbered 34 and the vast majority of these were elderly persons living alone.

The availability of home helps for domiciliary maternity cases constantly remains balanced on a 'knife-edge' and on occasion even these short-term cases are inadequately covered. During the past few months there has been a County Council publicity campaign calling people's attention to the need for recruitment to the Home Help Service, but the results have been disappointing and there appears to be little likelihood of any marked improvement. No doubt many eligible women go into light industries in the area or perform domestic work on a private basis; nevertheless, I suggest that there must be some who are seeking employment which incorporates giving an invaluable service to various needy sections of the community. Home help work is not always easy but the right type of person can be a tower of strength in the varied types of emergency which afflict homes from time to time. Part-time and casual work can be arranged; especially useful are neighbourly helps who can give a few hours weekly. The Divisional Home Help Organizer at the Berryfields Clinic (Guildford 69269) is willing to furnish any details about the service.

In conclusion, I express my deep appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council and especially to Mrs. I. R. Mooring, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and that Committee's Members, for their continued assistance and interest during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. W. J. Whiting, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his excellent staff, and also to my own clerical staff, who have all enthusiastically supported me since my coming to Leatherhead.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE COUNCIL ARCHIVES

EXTRACTS FROM COUNCIL MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR 1895

Name of District

It was proposed by Mr. Howell and seconded by Mr. Dearle that the name of the District be spelt 'Leatherhead'.

An amendment was proposed by Dr. Davis and seconded by Mr. Heaver that it be spelt 'Letherhead'.

There voted for the amendment Dr. Davis, Canon Utterton, and Mr. Heaver and against it Messrs. Walker, Howell, Symonds, and Dearle. The original proposition was then carried.

Medical Officer of Health

The Clerk reported that he had received the formal approval of the Local Government Board dated the 23rd April, 1895, to Dr. Jacob's appointment to this office from the 17th January, 1895, up to the 31st December, 1897, at £50 a year.

Leatherhead Drainage

Letter dated 16.1.95 from Mr. Frederick Beesley was read stating that in 1882 his late Firm were awarded the 1st prize for schemes for sewerage Leatherhead and stating that he would be pleased to modify such plans to meet the present requirements of the place.

Dr. Davis gave notice of motion as follows, viz: That the main drainage of the Urban District of Leatherhead be forthwith commenced and suitable land acquired for such purpose.

That advertisements be inserted in public newspapers inviting Engineers to tender for the works, to advise as to the locality and extent of and price for such land and to deposit plans, specifications, and cost of such work with the Clerk during the month of February.

Infectious Diseases

This report showing the number of cases of infectious disease in the District during the nine days ending December 18th, was read to the Meeting and the Meeting was informed that the All Saints Infant School had been closed by order of two Members of the Council on the Medical Officer's recommendation.

Accident Prevention—Leatherhead Institute

The Hall is situated on the first floor and seats about 300 persons, the stage being at the end of the room. The Hall is approached by two staircases, one being within the building, the other outside—the latter requires two handrails supported on strong metal brackets, the former has one handrail for a portion of its height only, this should be extended and another provided on the opposite side. The stage also is approached by a Stairway but it requires another handrail provided on the opposite side to existing rail. The Room and Stage with landings, stairways, and lobbies are lighted by Gas. Five burners in the Hall should be altered as they are dangerously near the drapery of Stage. I would

suggest the urgent necessity of providing proper means for promptly extinguishing any conflagration that might occur. The open stoves in the Room should be provided with strong iron fireguards to open. The door at the end of the room should be made to open both ways. The exit doors should be indicated by painted notices in 3-inch white block letters upon black ground.

Delinquency

Resolved that a reward of 10/- be offered for anyone who gives evidence leading to the conviction of any person who breaks Gas Lamps.

Highways

Mr. James drew attention to the two gates across the Public Road by Highlands Farm which he said were a great nuisance to him.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1965	1964	1935
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961 and 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	37,520	37,270	19,460
Density (persons per acre)	3.33	3.33	1.7
Number of inhabited houses	11,750	11,550	5,169
Rateable value	£2,077,700	£2,024,601	£203,390
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£8,430	£8,250	£847

BIRTHS

Live Births	Total	Male	Female			
Total	514	247	267			
Legitimate	497	237	260			
Illegitimate	17	10	7			
				1965	1964	1935
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.7	14.8	13.6
Standardized birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				14.8	15.9	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				3.3	4.9	*
Still Births	Total	Male	Female			
Total	3	2	1			
Legitimate	2	1	1			
Illegitimate	1	1	—			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				5.8	19.6	14.9

DEATHS	Total	Male	Female			
Total	386	193	193			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.3	9.9	9.4
Standardized death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.9	10.7	*

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	Total	Male	Female			
Total	4	2	2			
Legitimate	4	2	2			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births						
Total				7.8	18.2	30.2
Legitimate				8.0	18.2	17.5
Illegitimate				—	—	*

Neonatal Mortality	Total	Male	Female			
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	4	4	—			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				7.8	16.4	*

Early Neonatal Mortality	Total	Male	Female			
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	3	3	—			
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				1964	1965	1935
				5.8	16.4	*

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	11.6	35.7	*
----------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	---

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	—

*Figures not produced in 1935

†The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1965 of 37,520 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 250 on his estimate for 1964. A natural increase of 128 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that immigration was responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 514 of which 247 were males and 267 females. The birth rate was 13.7 per 1,000 population, compared with 14.8 in 1964.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardized birth rate of 14.8 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 18.1.

Seventeen births, or 3.3 of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1964 the percentage was 4.9.

Still births numbered 3, of which two were males and one female, compared with 11 still births in 1964.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 386, an increase of 16 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 10.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.08) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distributions of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardized death rate of 10.9. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1965

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1965)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	142	104
1891 - 1900	19.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	153	128
1901 - 1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128	80
1911 - 1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100	56
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72	39
1931 - 1940	14.9	13.3	12.3	9.3	58.7	33.3
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43.1	27.0
1951 - 1960	15.8	14.0	11.6	9.3	24.8	16.7
1961	17.4	14.6 (14.2)*	12.0	8.7 (9.2)*	21.6	24.6 (13)†
1962	18.0	15.2 (14.7)	11.9	9.8 (10.4)	21.6	16.2 (9)
1963	18.2	14.6 (15.8)	12.2	9.9 (10.7)	21.1	20.4 (11)
1964	18.4	14.8 (15.9)	11.3	9.9 (10.7)	19.9	18.2 (10)
1965	18.1	13.7 (14.8)	11.5	10.3 (10.9)	19.0	7.8 (4)

* Bracketed figures represent standardized rates

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

		<i>All</i>	<i>4</i>										
	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ages</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75 & over</i>	
			<i>yr.</i>										
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Poliomyelitis—Acute	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	
11. Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	4	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	
12. Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	1	
13. Malignant neoplasm—Uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	20	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	3	3	5	
	F	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	6	5	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	9	
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	17	
18. Coronary disease—Angina	M	47	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	13	17	12	
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	22	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
20. Other heart disease	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	15	
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	
21. Other circulatory disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
23. Pneumonia	M	13	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	
24. Bronchitis	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

		<div> <div>4</div> <div>All -4 wks.</div> <div>Sex ages wks. -1 1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 & over</div> <div>yr.</div> </div>											
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	16	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	10
	F	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	M	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
35. Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL—All causes		M 193	2	—	—	3	4	2	3	20	37	45	77
	F 193	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	18	45	112	

Deaths due to Cancer				
(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)				
Year	All Cancer		Lung Cancer	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1901–1910	60	1.19		
1911–1920	55	1.02		
1921–1925	45	1.58		
1926–1935	144	1.33		
1936–1945	383	1.67		
1946–1949	184	1.71		
1950–1955	348	1.96	0.44	88
1956	49	1.5	0.28	100
1957	56	1.7	0.36	75
1958	74	2.2	0.47	75
1959	62	1.8	0.32	73
1960	71	2.0	0.53	68
1961	68	1.9	0.52	79
1962	68	1.8	0.52	79
1963	77	2.1	0.49	78
1964	72	1.9	0.46	94
1965	78	2.1	0.61	87

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels				
(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)				
Year			Coronary Disease	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1929–1935	252	3.0		
1936–1945	965	4.1		
1946–1949	480	4.5		
1950–1955	883	5.1	1.35	63
1956	127	4.0	1.3	47
1957	155	4.7	1.4	70
1958	186	5.5	1.8	79
1959	155	4.5	1.7	53
1960	152	4.2	1.4	61
1961	148	4.1	1.2	55
1962	197	5.4	2.0	58
1963	167	4.5	1.5	58
1964	196	5.2	2.1	60
1965	199	5.3	2.2	56

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered four, giving an infant mortality rate of 7.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.0 for England and Wales. Three of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
Cardiac failure	1	—
Respiratory failure	1	—
Broncho pneumonia	1	1
Prematurity	1	3
Congenital defects	—	6
	—	—
	4	10

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Nine residents were killed in road accidents, all of which occurred locally. Three were pedestrians, one fell off his motor cycle, one struck a tree, and in four cases other vehicles were involved. In 1964 two residents were killed in road accidents, one being a pedestrian. The ages of those killed were as follows:

	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
15–24 years	2	1
25–35 years	2	—
45–54 years	2	—
55–64 years	2	—
65–75 years	1	1
	—	—
	9	2

Other Accidents

Deaths from these numbered five compared with two in 1964. These included two schoolboys who were found hanged, one due to a fall down stairs, one due to the fall of a load of timber, and one due to the amputation of both legs by a train. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
5–14 years	1	—
15–24 years	1	—
35–44 years	1	—
45–54 years	1	—
65–74 years	—	1
75 and over	1	1
	—	—
	5	2

Suicide

During the year there were two deaths by suicide, one due to carbon monoxide poisoning, and one to an overdose of barbiturates. The Surrey County Council Ambulance Service removed nine adults to hospital for treatment for overdosage. It is not known if the overdosages were accidental or premeditated, but it may be assumed that the latter is more likely to be the case in adults. In 1964 there were eight deaths by suicide, four due to barbiturate poisoning, two to carbon

monoxide poisoning, one to hanging, and one to gunshot wounds, and 13 persons were removed to hospital for overdosages. The age groups involved were as follows:—

	1965	1964
15–24 years	—	2
35–44 years	1	—
45–54 years	1	1
55–64 years	—	1
65–74 years	—	3
75 and over	—	1
	—	—
	2	8

**2. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA**

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the District, who have the benefit of a consultant staff when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department and physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the District.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at West Park Hospital, Epsom, where a comprehensive series of specialized investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food, and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year, 18 samples of water, 91 of milk, and 31 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarized in a later section of this Report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory is also Consultant Bacteriologist to the Epsom Group of Hospitals.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Burgh Heath (telephone Mogador 2991).

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunization and vaccination, ambulance and home help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Western Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at The Municipal Buildings, Guildford, under the Direction of Dr. A. B. R. Finn, the Divisional Medical Officer.

Details of clinics are as follows:—

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	Tues., 1.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted	Tues., 10 a.m.—12 noon — 2 p.m.
	Church House, Bookham	Weds., 10 a.m.—12 noon 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham	Thurs., 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	Fri., 10 a.m.—12 noon 2 p.m.
	Cygnat Youth Club	1st and 3rd Weds., 2–4 p.m.
General School Medical	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted	Tues., 9.30–10 a.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Church House, Bookham	Weds., 9.30–10 a.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham	Thurs., 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	1st Mon., 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dork- ing Road, Epsom	Mon. and Tues., 2 p.m. Tues., 10.30–11.30 a.m.
Child Guidance	The Mansion, Leatherhead	<i>By Appointment</i>
Dental Clinic	“ “ “	“ “
Eye Clinic	“ “ “	“ “
Remedial Exercises	“ “ “	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
Speech Clinic	“ “ “	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
Family Planning	Epsom District Hospital, Dork- ing Road, Epsom	<i>By Appointment</i>
Association Clinic		
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton	Males: Mon., 4–6 p.m. Females: Weds., 5–7 p.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Family Planning Association

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the District. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Marriage Guidance Council

A branch of the Marriage Guidance Council will be opened at the Red House, Leatherhead, early in 1966.

The Samaritans

In the hope that it would be possible to help a proportion of the large number of people who contemplate suicide at some time in their lives, a movement which has taken the name of 'The Samaritans' was started in London in 1953.

A branch of 'The Samaritans' was opened early in 1965 at 45 Lower Fairfield Road. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31

The Public Health Committee has supported the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in establishing and maintaining the 'Meals on Wheels' Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council was originally 6d. but now stands at 1s. per meal. In addition the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 6d. per mile. During the last year 4,802 meals were served.

Section 47

Under the above Section powers are given to local authorities to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or so senile as to be in a state of neglect. No action was necessary under this Section during the year. Since these powers were conferred on the Council, it has been necessary to use them on only one occasion.

Section 50

This Section empowers local authorities to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. No burials were arranged under this Section of the Act during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber which can accommodate three bodies. Facilities have been granted to the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District Councils to use the mortuary on a mutually satisfactory financial basis based upon rateable values, and to the Guildford Rural District Council at a *per capita* rate of £3 per body.

Ninety bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including 38 from the Dorking Urban District, 15 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District, and 9 from the Guildford Rural District. In addition three bodies were admitted to the temporary mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital of which two were from the Leatherhead Urban District and one from the Dorking Urban District.

CREMATORIUM AT RANDALLS PARK, LEATHERHEAD

The crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, provides an essential service for this and neighbouring districts.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises. One campaign publicized the importance of vaccination against poliomyelitis and the other the dangers from smoking.

The Public Health Department produced and manned a display-stand at the Home and Road Safety Exhibition sponsored by the Leatherhead Accident Prevention Council in October and I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. T. P. Johnson, the County Health Education Officer, and his staff, for their ready assistance and interest in helping my Department to evolve a challenging exhibit.

I am hoping that the appointment of a Senior Health Visitor in the South Western Division, part of whose duties is concerned with health education, will assist in combining the efforts of the District Public Health Department and the Divisional Health Department to promote more effective health propaganda.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The District is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality, and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company, which is the statutory undertaking for the area. Its source of supply in this District is from deep wells sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Bacteriological examinations are also made at regular intervals by the various local authorities, on a rota basis, whose districts are served by the Company. A typical chemical analysis of the Company's water is as follows:—

Colour	Nil
Taste	Nil
pH	8.4
Electric Conductivity	270
Chloride as Chlorine	21
Hardness, Total	104
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.042
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	180
Fluoride	0.1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The District is served by two sewage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks and storm water tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially disposed of at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the 'Dano' system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers, and merchants.

Following enlargement of both works the disposal arrangements are adequate for the district, but investigations recently have been made into the question of adequacy of the trunk sewers, and following a report from the consulting engineers a scheme for improvement has been approved by the Council.

Improvements to storm water drainage near Kennel Lane and The Glade, Fetcham, were completed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by five Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore and aft tippers with power presses, one 15 cubic yard Dennis short wheelbase tipper fitted with power press, one 35 Dennis automatic loader, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus. Increasing population and shortage of suitable labour make

it imperative to operate larger refuse vehicles and the gradual replacement of the existing vehicles with those of greater capacity and speedier loading will continue.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc., are separated and baled, and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants with other salvageable materials.

The 'Dano' separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully and apart from the salvage income of over £10,000 for the year, the compost sales have been steadily increasing both in bulk consignments within a radius of 60 miles and in trial bags which may be bought at the Council's Depot or delivered if required: 2,000 tons in bulk and 14,000 bags were sold in the current year.

CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice per month.

Cesspools are emptied on request from the owner of the property and a charge is made for the service based upon availability of the sewer. Five pounds is chargeable where the sewer is within 100 feet of the property, elsewhere the charge is 30s.

One hundred and thirty-six cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being two hundred and eighty-one.

All but two of the 360 properties in the area south of Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham, for which sewer extensions were made, have now been connected thereto. Nineteen other properties have also been connected.

4. HOUSING

I.	Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:—	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	78
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	271
2.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
3.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	20
II.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	22
III.	Action under Statutory powers during the year:—	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
	(a) by owners	—
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	—
B.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
	(a) by owners	—
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	—
C.	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished	—
	Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
	Number of Closing Orders determined	—

RENT ACT, 1957

No action under this Act was taken during the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Nine applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £2,512. Three of these applications were in respect of tenanted property.

Eighteen applications for Standard Grants were received, resulting in the following amenities being provided:—

Baths	18
Wash-hand basins	18
Indoor water closets	18
Hot Water System	18
Food Stores	14

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1964 and 1935 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)		
	1965	1964	1935
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.55	0.24	2.83
Whooping Cough	0.50	1.31	*
Diphtheria	—	—	0.36
Erysipelas	0.07	0.11	0.20
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	25.87	2.52	*
Pneumonia	0.21	0.35	0.66
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	0.19	—
Dysentery	—	—	0.05
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.10	0.24	1.13
Non-Respiratory	0.03	—	0.30

*Disease not notifiable at time

The table on page 23 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1965, classified according to disease, age, and sex. The table on page 24 gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-one cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with nine in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.55 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Nineteen cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 49 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1.3 in 1964. There was no death from the disease.

MEASLES

Nine hundred and seventy-one cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 94 in 1964. This increase was to be expected as 1965 was a measles epidemic year. The incidence rate was 25.9 per 1,000 population as compared with 2.5 in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

	Under 1 Year		1-2		3-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 Years and over		All ages	Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	—	5	2	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7
Whooping Cough	2	—	2	2	3	4	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	14	89	99	149	127	255	210	8	8	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	509	462	971
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	6	2
Poliomyelitis																				
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Five notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In the table below these are classified by age and sex, and in the table on the next page, the figures are compared with those of previous years.

Notification of, and Deaths from, Tuberculosis by Age and Sex

Year	Notifications				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 – 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 – 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 – 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 – 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 – 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 – 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 – 44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 – 54	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55 – 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

Mortality from Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, as compared with two in 1964. Two deaths occurred among persons whose names were on the tuberculosis register, but in whom death was not caused by tuberculosis.

The table below illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for Tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934–65 (Quinquennial Averages 1934–63)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934–1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939–1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944–1948	28	1.16	7	0.32
1949–1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954–1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959–1963	10	0.28	2	0.05
1964	9	0.24	2	0.05
1965	5	0.13	—	—

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 13 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 23 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	5	By removals to other districts	6
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	8	By recovery	15
		By death	2
	<hr/> 13		<hr/> 23

At the end of the year there were 105 names on the register as compared with 115 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	177
1961	153
1962	138
1963	127

Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Mrs. P. L. Pomfrett. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work continues to be done.

Mass Radiography Service

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that during the year 3,957 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District, were examined.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tubercular persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The vaccination in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who reports that 109 school children were vaccinated in 1965 compared with 309 in 1964. The sudden drop in figures is due to shortage of medical staff.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at West Park Hospital, Epsom.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	47	Nil
Food	—	—

I wish to thank Dr. D. R. Gamble, the Director, and his staff for their help and interest during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years and under. Expectant mothers, members of the health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for this vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children between the age of 13 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Figures relating to the numbers treated in these various procedures are as follows:—

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 422 primary vaccinations and 35 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them.

It is now considered that the best time for a child to be given primary vaccination is in its second year of life when complications and side effects appear to be minimal.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. A. B. R. Finn, has provided the information that 435 persons, mainly infants and young children, received primary vaccination and that 316 received reinforcing doses.

Whooping Cough Immunization

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 371 children were immunized. In nearly all the cases the protection was combined with immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

Tetanus Immunization

Four hundred and thirty-eight persons, the majority of whom were children, were given immunization against tetanus. In 359 cases, as compared with 570 in 1964, the immunization was given in combination with other prophylactics.

Diphtheria Immunization

Notifications were received during the year that 359 children were given primary immunization and 300 reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for immunization have been used.

	<i>Primary Immunization</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
At Clinics and Schools	106	144
By General Practitioners	253	156
	<hr/> 359	<hr/> 300

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the following Report for the year 1965.

Satisfactory progress was made in the inspection of offices and shops, over 50% of the premises registered having received a general inspection by the end of the year. An accurate assessment of the benefits conferred by the legislation in this matter can probably not be made until the first survey has been completed, but in this district it would appear that the large majority of employers are providing amenities equal to or in excess of legal requirements. Thus it comes as a surprise to some employers when they are asked to adapt elaborate arrangements for providing a variety of drinks, to enable the requisite cup of cold water to be readily available. It is an equal surprise to some employees to find that staff dining or rest rooms, which are now provided in many establishments, are not essential under present law.

The Housing Act, 1964, which came into operation during the latter half of 1964, made more changes in the scheme of improvement grants, designed to make it still further attractive to house-owners, whether they be owner-occupiers or landlords. It also introduced for the first time an element of compulsion on landlords who unreasonably refuse to provide standard amenities when requested to do so by their tenants; in such cases tenants can approach the Council who then have the means for insisting on such provision. I would like to be able to report a noticeable increase in the number of applications for grant, but I am convinced that the chief difficulty lies in finding builders to do the work.

I take this opportunity once again to express my appreciation of the valuable work of all members of my staff, and of the kind assistance given me by the Medical Officer of Health and other Officers. I am particularly grateful for the interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, Etc.

Dwelling-houses	271
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	197
Improvement Grants	109
Drainage	171
Disinfestations	106
Smoke	178
Water	9
Watercourses	116
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	62
Pasteurizing Establishments	36
Food Premises	688
Sampling	153
Food Complaints	46
Factories (Mechanical)	96
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	2
Other Premises under Factories Act	17
Agricultural Welfare	3
Noise	58
Moveable Dwellings	45
Shops Act	9
Schools	5
Swimming Pools	7
Petroleum Regulations	88
Rodent Control	2,785
Riding Establishments (including veterinary inspections)	7
Offices, Shops, etc.	308
Pet Animals Act	9
Animal Boarding Establishments	1

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>requests complied with</i>
Roofs	10	11
Chimneys	1	2
Walls	8	7
Ceilings	4	4
Rainwater pipes and gutters	3	4
Drains and drainage	8	9
Closets and fittings	4	3
Floors	4	—
Plasterwork	10	9
Windows	8	15
Doors	2	1
Water Service Pipe	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Thirty-seven visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious diseases; twenty-five visits were made in connection with the collection of specimens for submission to the Public Health Laboratory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

By virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, all milk sold by retail must bear one of three designations, viz: untreated, pasteurized, or sterilized. Amending regulations which came into operation on 1st October, 1965, added a fourth, viz: Ultra Heat Treated. It is the Council's duty to license all retailers of milk, and to ensure that the conditions of Licence are observed, one of which concerns the bacteriological standards to be reached by samples taken of the milk from time to time.

Licences

The following licences granted to retailers were in force during the year:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Dealer's Pre-packed Licences</i>
Untreated	8
Pasteurized	12
Sterilized	10

A Dealer's (Pasteurizer's) Licence issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurizing plant within the district was also in force.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Sixty-seven samples of pasteurized milk and twenty-four of untreated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurized milk all passed the Phosphatase Test, showing them to have been properly pasteurized, and the Methylene Blue test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

Twenty-three of the twenty-four samples of untreated milk passed the Methylene Blue Test. Follow-up samples from the producer of the remaining sample retailed from a local vending machine, were satisfactory.

In addition, two samples of untreated milk produced at a local farm were examined for brucella abortus as a routine procedure and were found to be negative.

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect:—

Canned Meat	151 lb.
Carcase Meat	768 lb.
Fish	48 lb.
Flour	24 lb.
Frozen foods	767 pkts.

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING

During the year 107 samples were taken, as under, and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. Adulterated or otherwise irregular</i>
Almonds—ground	3	—
Cake Mix	1	—
Cereals	2	—
Cooking Oil	1	—
Custard/Dessert Powders	4	—
Essences/Flavouring and Spices	17	1
Fruit Drinks	2	—
Fish (tinned)	1	—
Jams and Preserves	3	—
Meat and Meat Products	8	1
Medicinal Preparations	3	—
Milk	20	—
Milk—Channel Islands	15	—
Milk—Condensed/Dried	4	2
Pie Filling	3	1
Puddings	3	—
Sauces	6	—
Sausages	2	—
Vegetable products	8	—
Vinegar	1	—

Six samples of Farm Bottled milk, included above, were additionally tested by the Analyst and found to be free from anti-biotics.

Nature of Irregularity and Action taken

Essence of Anchovy. Declared contents not in conformity with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Manufacturer agreed to alter label.

Meat Products. Meat content deficient in opinion of Analyst. Referred to Food Standards Committee of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk—Condensed. Label did not conform to the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1949. Referred to manufacturer who revised label.

Milk—Dried, Skimmed. Label did not conform to Dried Milk Regulations, 1948. Referred to manufacturer who revised label.

Pie Filling. Label did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Label altered by manufacturer.

In addition, two consumer complaints were investigated:—

Pork Sausages. Consumer alleged that they were beef sausages, but the Analyst found they were genuine pork.

Peanut Toffee. Consumer noticed gritty content, which Analyst found to be earthy matter normally present in nuts of inferior quality. Manufacturer made restitution to purchaser, and gave satisfactory assurances as to future supplies.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 206 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	12
Butchers	22
Confectioners	42
Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	25
Grocers and Provision Merchants	50
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	29
Restaurants and Cafes	17

Of these premises the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Manufacture of Sausages	20
Pickling of Meat	20
Cooking of Ham	6
Frying of Fish	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Seven hundred and fifteen visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:—

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
—	Structural repairs and renovations	14
6	Equipment replaced	13
8	New dustbins provided	10
14	W.C. repaired and cleansed	7
14	Notices provided	1
15	Water supply restored or improved	1
16	Nail Brushes	2
16	Wash Hand Basins provided	4
16	Hot water	3
17	First Aid	1
18	Clothes Lockers	1
19	Sinks	2
20	Improved Lighting	1
21	Improved Ventilation	2
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	26
23	Floor surfaces improved	4
23	Wall surfaces improved	11
23	Ceilings repaired	6
24	Accumulations removed	6
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	3

Ice Cream

Seventy-one premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The whole of the supplies in the area are being manufactured at premises outside the district.

Thirty-one samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:—

<i>Producer</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Grade</i>			
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	12	12	—	—	—
B	19	19	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

The following table shows the position with regard to registrations and inspections during the year:—

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year</i>
Offices	20	132	74
Retail Shops	26	185	85
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	6	2
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	16	1
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	50	339	162

General inspections were made of 162 premises during the year, making with the 57 inspected during the latter part of 1964 when the Act came into force, a total of 219 premises.

Of this total, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at 154 premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	17
5	Overcrowding	5
6	Temperature	102
7	Ventilation	8
8	Lighting	5
9	Sanitary Conveniences	50
10	Washing Facilities	57
11	Drinking Water	5
12	Accommodation for Clothing	3
13/14	Sitting Facilities	5
15	Eating Facilities	1
16	Walls, Floors, and Passages	24
17	Fencing of Machinery	11
24	First Aid	98

The contraventions generally were not of a serious nature; for example, those of sections 6 and 24 were mostly put right easily by the provision of the required thermometers and First Aid equipment. Matters noted under sections 9 and 10 in respect of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively, were largely those which would be contraventions of the regulations made thereunder when they came into operation on 1st January, 1966.

In all cases where remedial measures were required written notifications were sent to the responsible persons, i.e. employers of persons or owners of premises as appropriate, and, in order to avoid unnecessary re-visits at this stage, they were asked to notify when the measures had been taken and the general response to these requests has been extremely good.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	2,170
Retail shops	846
Wholesale departments, warehouses	33
Catering establishments open to public	91
Canteens	38
Fuel storage depots	1
TOTAL	3,179

Total Males, 1,729; Total Females, 1,450.

Accidents

Eight accidents occurring on registered premises during the year were reported, all of a comparatively minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Nine visits to shops additional to those recorded under food premises and offices, shops and railway premises, were made during the year. The attention of several managements was drawn to the provisions of the half day closing requirements.

The Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, which came into operation on the 5th August, 1965, gives each shopkeeper the right to select his own early closing day, at the same time requiring him not to alter the day more frequently than once in three months and to keep a notice stating the day selected 'conspicuously displayed in the shop so as to be visible from outside the shop at an entrance used by its customers'.

The register contains 439 shops, distributed as to 114 in Ashted, 82 in Bookham, 57 in Fetcham, and 186 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	1
Bakers	12
Bookshops	2
Butchers	21
Cafes and Restaurants	17
Chemists	13
Coal Order	5
Decorators' Materials	6
Drapers and Outfitters	41
Dyers and Cleaners	11
Fishmongers	7
Florists	6
Footwear—Repairers	10
Footwear—Retailers	9
Furnishers	8
Garages and Service Stations	21
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	25
Grocers and Provision Merchants	50
Hairdressers	30
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	7
Hardware	13

Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	7
Launderette	2
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	45
Opticians	4
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	28
Radio, Television and Electrical	13
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	6
Stationers	8
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

Rodent Control

A service for treating infestations at private dwelling-houses is provided free of charge to the occupiers, and at business premises an inclusive charge of 10s. per hour is made.

1. <i>Properties Inspected</i>	
(a) As a result of notifications	343
(b) By independent investigations	671
2. <i>Conditions found as a result of inspections</i>	
(a) Rat infestations—Major	2
Minor	402
(b) Mouse infestations	49
3. Number of treatments and re-treatments	552
4. Number of 'block control' operations carried out	94

Insect Pests

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital, a training college, and eight County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 35 premises as follows:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>	<i>Insecticide</i>
Ants	16	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Bugs	3	D.D.T. powders and liquids
Cockroaches	12	Dieldrin powders, liquids, and smoke generators
Flies	6	D.D.T. liquid and Lindane smoke generators

The service for the destruction of wasps' nests is now confined to the treatment of Council-owned property where 41 nests were destroyed. Other persons are now either given advice on the best means of treatment as dictated by circumstances or referred to a professional operator living at Epsom.

PET ANIMALS

Eight premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Five establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 authorizing the licencees to board a maximum of 172 dogs and 82 cats.

AGRICULTURAL WELFARE

Three visits to Agricultural and Horticultural premises were made.

SMOKE NUISANCES

The burning of waste paper and cartons at shop premises is gradually being reduced by increased use of the Council's Trade Refuse Collection or of private salvage contractors.

The problem of domestic bonfires continues to grow but no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

After consultation with the management, nuisances arising from three industrial boiler plants were abated.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Four establishments were licensed under the Riding Establishments Act 1964 which came into force on the 1st May. One applicant was refused a licence after an adverse report from the Council's Veterinary adviser.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	3	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	127	96	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	20	17	—	—
TOTAL	150	115	—	—

Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	REFERRED		
				<i>to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		5	4	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	5	4	—	3	—

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